

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 1109. 日二初月二十年四十二緒光

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

五拜禮

號三十月正英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 6,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

KOBE NEW YORK;
LONDON LAVONS;
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU;
BOMBAY SHANGHAI

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARRS BANK, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY: INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance,

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " " " 6 " 4 "

" " " " 3 " 3 "

" " " " S. CHOI,

Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1898.

1382

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Taels.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000

RESERVE FUND 2,500,000

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON HANKOW;

CHIPOO PEKING;

CHINKIANG SWATOW;

FOOCHOW TIENSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved Securities,

Bills discounted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

3 per Annum—Fixed Deposits for 3 months

" " " " 6 "

5 " " " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1898.

1327

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,345,744

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq.

J. T. Lants, Esq., J. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.,

Chen Kit Shan, Esq., J. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager:

G. W. E. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per cent.

per Annum.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1897.

[8]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$9,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Deputy Chairman.

C. Beurmann, Esq.

David Gubbay, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq.

R. H. Hill, Esq.

A. McConachie, Esq.

Chief Manager:

T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai: J. P. WADE, GARDNER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 2 months, 2 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1898.

[9]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1898.

[10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £150,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.

" " " " 6 " 3 "

" " " " 3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1898.

[11]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(61)

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN	Society	T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	About 16th Jan.	Freight-only.
LONDON	Japan	G. K. Wright, R.N.R.	About 16th Jan.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Chusan	E. Street	Noon, 21st Jan.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Rohilla	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 21st Jan.	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	Rohilla	C. L. W. Field	About 21st Jan.	Freight or Passage.
				(Passing through the Inland Sea.)
				(See Special Advertisement.)

For Further Particulars apply to:

H. A. KITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1899.

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT.....

THOS. SKINNER,

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

27

Intimations.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND
STORAGE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING

of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
OFFICE of the General Managers, No. 5,

Queens' Road Central, on MONDAY, the 16th

January, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

for the purpose of receiving the report of the
General Managers, together with a statement

accounts to the 31st December, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 7th to 16th January,

1899, both days inclusive.

MEYER & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1898. [1542]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH
ORDINARY MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS in this Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings,

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To-day's
Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
PEARSON CUP AND SPOONS.
A COMPETITION for the above will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.
RANGES—200, 300 and 600 yards.
Ten Shots and one Sighter.
Conditions as usual.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon Sec.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [35]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1899, at A QUARTER TO TWELVE O'CLOCK, A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

The Register of Shareholders of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 26th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [61a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMoy.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELLEROPHON"

Captain Peters, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [62a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS"

Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [62a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG"

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [65a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy AND FOOCHOW THALES."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Paris, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [69a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"

Captain Saies, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [66a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & D. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"SOCOTRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessels are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From Italy, ex S.S. *Thames*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and P.S.N. Co's Steamers.

From Zanzibar, ex S.S. *Patum*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899. [5]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL
BILLIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

RUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
WEAK STOMACH,

IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
DISORDERED LIVER,

AND FEMALE AIMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG and the

Empire of CHINA.

WATKINS & CO., APOTHECARY'S HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. [58]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per Case
1 doz.

A.—THORNE'S BLEND, White Capsule \$10.80

B.—WATSON'S GLENORCY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 10.80

C.—WATSON'S ABELOUR GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with name and Trade Mark 12.00

D.—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule 14.40

E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule 15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S GLENORCY are high class Soda Whiskies, of greater age than most brands in the market.

ABELOUR-GLENLIVET is a very old Peat Whisky, (smoky) and could not now be replaced in stock at the price.

D is well known for its fine flavour.

E is of superb quality and pronounced by leading local connoisseurs to be the best brand in the Hongkong market.

A COOLIE was killed yesterday morning by accidentally falling down the hold of the steamer *Loyal*.

THERE were only six cases before the Police Magistrate this morning, all of which were of a trivial nature.

H. E. SHENG and Chang Chi-tung have engaged ten foreign engineers and a full staff of assistants with a military guard, to survey the line from Hankow to Canton.

It is reported, that Li Hung-chang is expected back in Tientsin in a few days! He has evidently contrived to get his Yellow River surveying through pretty easily.

CAPT. PITIEH, late of the *Glenavon*, desires to express his deep gratitude for the many kindnesses shewn towards his men, and himself since the wreck of the *Glenavon*.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company appear to have their hands particularly full of work at present and we heartily congratulate the shareholders upon the outlook.

WE notice, from Northern papers that Tientsin has been blessed with a water supply, which was to be laid on from the 1st instant. The *Peking* and *Tientsin Times*, sensibly advises the users to instal a condenser instead of a filter for fear the water might not be quite so pure as desirable.

H.M.S. *Grafton* arrived to-day with the dredger *St. Enoch*, which she has towed up from Singapore, the dredger being cast off just outside the port and entering under her own steam. Despite the fact that the Palawan passage, recommended for low-powered vessels during the N.E. monsoon, was followed, exceedingly bad weather was encountered and the voyage occupied no less than fifteen days, but the vessel struck for harbour work through the China Sea against the full force of the N.E. monsoon without serious mishap. The *St. Enoch*, which, as our readers are already aware, is destined for Wei-hai-wei, is capable of dredging no less than six hundred tons of mud per hour, which is stowed on board and carried out to sea for dumping. Her engines are of 600 h.p. and she is fitted with twin screws.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 9th of January, 1899, HENRY SYLVA, aged 57 years.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 9th of January, 1899, HENRY SYLVA, aged 57 years.

"THE YELLOW DWARF."

The A. D. C. gave the fourth performance of the above pantomime at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Wednesday evening. Everything ran most smoothly and the performance was admitted on all hands to be the most successful one given so far. We are sorry to note that the fair dance has been cut out, but doubtless the management have their reason for doing so. From the King to the hind legs of Peter, every one carried out their parts in a most commendable manner. We hear that the show has proved as great a financial success as could be desired. We must apologise for the lateness of our notice of the performance, which was occasioned by an accident.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The British India hired transport

arrived at this port and anchored at 7.30

this morning in the man of war anchorage.

She is a sister ship to the *Surunga* which brought

the King's Own Regiment to these shores last

year, and has been chartered by the Govern-

ment for the trooping season. The old 23rd

Regiment, now known as the Royal Welsh

Fusiliers, who have been doing England's

work in Crete, arrived by her and brought a

beautiful white goat as an emblem of their

Cymrian origin, and in case this fact might

possibly be overlooked the officers, from the

Colonel Commanding down to the Staff

Sergeants, wear a "flash" attached to the

color, the Royal Welsh being the last regiment

that wore the old-time periwig.

The *Avoca* left Southampton on the 1st of last

month, with drafts of the Royal Welsh

Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers together with

a battery, 300 strong of the Royal Artillery

for Trincomalee. The Royal Welsh were picked up at Crete, where they were serving under active service regulations, on account of the recent troubles in that island. The details of this regiment are 29 officers with their wives and families and 1,000 rank and file, 31 women and 51 children. The band is exceptionally good and has the advantage of being fully equipped with instruments for a string orchestra, which, owing to their being on war footing at Crete, has unfortunately not been kept up to its usual high standard. Our local football teams will have to look to their laurels as we learn the regimental band had the honour of carrying off the prize offered by Major General Chernie for the best team in Crete. A slight shadow was cast over the voyage out by a sad accident that happened shortly after leaving Singapore. F. R. Hall, Able Seaman, who was engaged in tricing up the foremast, All efforts were made to save him but were unavailing and as darkness prevented further search the boats had to rejoin the ship. The Officers report that they are exceptionally well pleased with the accommodation provided by the British India Company both as regards the food for the men and the general courtesy shown, the crew on their side, say that the behaviour of the men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers leaves nothing to be desired.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT.

We find that the British Steamship *Glenavon*

of which William Pittieh was Master left Hongkong on the 29th of December 1898 at about

5.25 p.m. bound for the United Kingdom with a cargo of 1,700 tons. The ship appears to have been well found with one exception, namely

that there was only one compass on the bridge

which was necessarily therefore used for all

purposes, though it does not appear that this contributed to the casualty. She appears to have been properly and sufficiently manned

and was in a good and seaworthy condition.

That her draft of water on leaving was 20

feet fore and 22 feet aft.

That after passing Green Island Light at 5.54

p.m. a course was set S. 34 W. by compass W.

That at about 6

annum, may, when the river ways of South China are opened and the railway to the Yangtze Valley becomes an accomplished fact, reasonably be expected to expand immensely.

4.—The geographical situation of Hongkong, lying as it does half way between India and Japan, on the very borders of one of the most populous provinces of China and at the mouth of one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in Asia, is of supreme importance to British trade, and any scheme or policy that loses even partial sight of its unique advantages ought not to command itself to the attention of the British Government.

5.—That, however important the trade of the United Kingdom with Central China, it must not be forgotten that the key to British influence and prestige in the Far East resides in the colony of Hongkong.

The Chamber therefore respectfully urge that while it is of the utmost importance to secure an "open door" for British and foreign trade in the Yangtze Valley and in the North of China, it is imperative that—

a.—Trade throughout China should be freed from all inland imposts, one tax payable at the port of entry sufficing to frank goods to the consumer.

b.—That the dual system of Customs should be abolished, and a contribution to the provincial treasury be made out of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

c.—In view of the lawless condition of the Two Kwangs it should be strongly impressed on the Chinese Government that vigorous measures be promptly taken to put down brigandage and restore order throughout the province.

d.—That as part of the grand scheme for throwing open to foreign trade the entire waterways of China, means be at once taken to secure the opening of the West River above Wuchow-fu and also the North and East Rivers along their entire navigable courses.

BALL ON THE "CENTURION."

The Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, Captain Jellicoe and Officers of the *Centurion* entertained their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake, General and Mrs. Gascouine, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Holland, and a distinguished company naval, civil and military at a ball last night on board the flag ship. Nothing could well exceed the beauty of the decorations. Plants and flowers abounded. Every part of the ship was most brilliantly illuminated. Fountains played here, there and everywhere, and, needless to say, every possible attention was paid to the guests who numbered about 400. Boats were at the Naval Yard from 9 p.m. and were plying back and forth till after 3 a.m. A large lighter alongside the end of the pier, festooned in flags and admirably lighted and carpeted in red, facilitated access to and from the boats. A similar lighter alongside the *Centurion* afforded comfortable vestibule and entrance to the ship. Dancing was kept up with spirit until about 2 a.m., to the music of the *Centurion's* band, and even after that hour many active rotaries of Terpsichore still circled round the beautifully polished decks. Abundant refreshments were provided throughout the evening and after midnight the guests sat down to an admirably served supper.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, January 13, 1899.

Absolutely nothing doing here politically. Reuter's agent who was supposed to have gone home before the post closed is still here, which makes two men representing the noble Baron in Peking. Why he is staying I do not know, but although I gather from private sources that war is being talked about in capital letters, at Home, here we have subsided once more into a blissfully placid "maske, do as you please" attitude and "chance the odds." We were terribly in earnest a little while back when "Charley" was here, and strutted about the streets—big parades, roadways of Mud Flat North like ideal stage villians, literally bristling with hate and bloodthirsty desires.

But it has all gone off, like the fizz of cheap champagne, and politicos seem clean forgotten for the time being.

The fact is the last steamers have left, and mails and papers are arriving promiscuously, and no breath from the greater world disturbs the zeal with which we are entering upon our season of recreation.

Reuter has not harrowed us with any invigorating news, and as long as we get nothing more stirring than recondite messages about the French Chamber, or a few bruised sensibilities in the Transvaal, we are not likely to wax heroically patriotic again just yet. Talking of mails, we don't know what pretty little game you are all playing down south, but letters are going astray more than ever, and whole bags of mails are being wrongly despatched. The bags for Chinkiang, Canton, Foochow, and a few other places I believe arrived here last week, and the mails that should have come here have presumably gone elsewhere. I won't be positive that I have given the names quite correctly, but at least they were several southern bags, and their presence here cannot but cause the greatest inconvenience to several prominent firms whose correspondence is enclosed in them. At whose door is all this to be laid? Certainly it is not fault of ours up here, but we unfortunately share the burden of annoyance. The sooner China enters the Union the better, as the present system is evidently only increasing the vexation of spirit represented by all postal service throughout the Far East. Hongkong is generally regarded as the centre of guilt however.

Lady MacDonald came down on the 20th December, according to promise, to distribute the prizes of All Saints' Girls School, or rather to lend her gracious countenance to what the Bishop facetiously called an ideal modification of the "chit system," as there were reply no prizes to give, only £100 for them. The prizes themselves unfortunately failed to reach

Shanghai in time, and presumably will not be here now till the port opens again. Lady MacDonald was, as ever, genial and kind, and the function was a great success, the acting and recitation of the pupils being splendid.

Hongkong residents might do worse than send their children up here instead of home. They get a good education, good influence, and a fine bracing climate, while being infinitely more get-at-able than children sent to England, as they can always return home for the summer holidays, or parents can join them at Peitaiho for the winter. It is a matter worth ventilating. The School has done remarkably well, and deserves all support.

They have one Shanghai young lady as boarder, who has improved vastly in appearance and general health since she came six months ago.

The first Masonic Banquet was given in Tientsin on the 22nd ulto., to celebrate the opening of the new Masonic Temple, which has just been built, and it is said to have been a most successful function in every way.

Christmas was celebrated here with the usual bright services and social functions, glorious weather prevailing. The British Marines decorated their quarters with very great taste and an elaborate combination of coloured papers and wovements, with excellent effect, and at a

gallant noonday feast drank the health of their commander, Lieut. Wray, who seems very popular among them. The Skating Rink opened on that day, and on Boxing Day the first Winter Sports were held, some excellent events taking place.

On the 27th a Christmas parade was held of the British Marines, U.S. Marines and our Volunteers, who all assembled on our Recreation Ground, and a very pretty sight it was. Some excellent manoeuvres were gone through, our Volunteers making a very praiseworthy show considering the short time they have been drilled, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Ross (now returned), I suppose, to Hongkong, and Mr. Bryce-keep of Messrs. Jardines for their energetic services in getting the corps together.

On the 28th the U.S. Marines gave an entertainment in aid of the Jubilee Hospital, which displayed a surprising amount of talent among them, and resulted in a purse of at least \$350 for the institution. Just now everyone is agog for the *Mikado* which comes off next Saturday and is going to be a fine show, with some 30 performers on the stage. Doesn't that rather take your breath away, you down in Hongkong, who imagine vain thing, that Tientsin is a little insignificant one horse place! The last time were not any ladies in the chorus, and it was composed very largely, I believe, of Marines, but this time we are going to do the thing in style. A crowd of Peking folks are coming down, as a polo and football contest will be fought out the same day. Mr. Tours of the Legion is going to "conduct." So you see we are going strong in the sport and entertainment side.

There is a rumour that the Tsungli Yamen have offered the 20,000 gold for the *Kuo Wen Pao*, the daily paper here, in order to "shut it up." The proprietors are Japanese, and the editors are supposed to be Mr. Yen Fu, Director of the Naval College, and Mr. Wang Hsin-chieh, Director of the Imperial University here. These two officials are being much talked about, and are in great danger of being pounced upon and degraded. It will be a good thing if this offer of the Tsungli Yamen is accepted, as that money another journal could be immediately started. The *Kuo-wen Pao* is undoubtedly a thorn in the Government flesh.

The German concession here, which is of great extent, has been finely laid out as regards roads, and levelled up in a surprisingly short time. It commands a splendid river frontage, but up to the present there is not a single sign of building, and it is an open secret that the Germans themselves are not in any hurry to go there, if they ever go at all. They much prefer the British settlement, where there is no semi-military control.

LOD CHARLES BERESFORD.

FAREWELL DINNER AT SHANGHAI.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C.B., D.S.P., on Sunday evening last was entertained at a farewell banquet at the Shanghai Club by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Branch of the China Association, the Municipal Council, and the American Association, Mr. E. F. Alford (Chairman of Commerce) was in the chair, and twenty-nine representatives of the associations above named were present.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed the health of "Our Guest" and moved a resolution "That our cordial thanks be tendered to Lord Charles Beresford for the service he has rendered to Foreign Communities in China, by personal investigation into the conditions of the various interests we represent." The resolution was supported by Mr. C. J. Dudgeon on behalf of the China association, by Mr. J. S. Fearon, Municipal Council, Mr. F. E. Haskell, American Association, and by Mr. M. Rohde for the German community.

The Chairman then formally put the resolution, and declared it carried.

Lord Charles Beresford, who, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheers, said—Mr. Alford and gentlemen representing many independent Associations, I observed. Mr. Alford in his remarks said that this meeting was not numerically strong, but taking the individuals that compose it, it is by far and away the strongest meeting that I have had the honour of addressing in China, because it represents the power behind the great commercial interests of a cosmopolitan community like Shanghai, and like we hope will be the future of the great trade of this Empire. What does it represent? It represents the cosmopolitan Associations of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council, and it also represents the individual Associations of the newly-formed American Association and the old-established China Association, and for my part I am delighted to think that there is an Association being formed by our kindred of the United States which will, I have no doubt, in the future have the same power politically which the China Association has had in the past with regard to the affairs of this country. I cannot disguise from myself the delight that I feel that I have the honour of being entertained by such a community as this to-night, because it is clear to me that in the remarks that I have ventured to make—which have been based solely on the information and knowledge I have gained from those who live in China and who know the China question, which I do not profess to do at all—it is clear to me that I have not made any mistake with regard to the proposals that I have made for furthering the trade and commerce of European countries with this country. You are well aware that I was sent out here—I was asked to come out here—by that very powerful Association the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England, and I am going away to-morrow after this dinner with the firm conviction that I have acted on the lines that that great Association would have wished me to act and also on the lines that the Cabinet of our own country would have wished me to act; because it would have been impossible that such an assembly as is at this table, representing this cosmopolitan community, would have come to welcome me, and after all that they had differed from me on the lines of policy which I have ventured to sketch out for the future security and development of trade in this country. The line I have sketched out is not a new line to the British. It is not a selfish line. All we want is a fair field and no favour, which is embodied in the phrase, "the open door," and that must be, if we get the proper security, on the face of it to the advantage of all the great trading nations with China. One gentleman rightly remarked, Chambers of Commerce plead for the interests of all nations; any way the line of their efforts is that all nations should be equal in trading with all countries; but more particularly in the trade of China. I quite admit that the problem is a most difficult one. When I came out here I did not quite see what line I should take, but I said to myself I had better not take any line until I knew a little about it, and after all the little I do know about it has been put into my head by those people who have communicated with me out here. But the problem is very difficult because though I had to do my best, as it is the duty of any patriotic man to do the best he can for his own nation, still, while he is doing the best for his own nation, he must be most careful to say nothing that will irritate other nations, and nothing to affect the trade interests of other nations, and therefore, I say the problem was difficult because it

had to be carried out by a fine line of argument, and certainly not by any irritating language that might irritate other nations. Well, after all, the policy that is suggested is not a very new policy. What is it that we ask for? We ask for a most determined application, I may call it, of the treaty rights that we enjoy in this country at the present. That is all we ask for, and I may say, touching on that, that what we are afraid of is that what other countries want is territory. We as British, Germans, Americans, and Japanese do not want territory. What we want is our trade properly secured, and without any tariffs being put on it. When you see countries, in the face of what they are saying, absolutely inclined to possess territory you can have no doubt of it that they are working more for their own advantage than the trade of other nations because those countries happen to be countries that think it is for their interest that they should put a tariff on. I do not object; I am never disrespectful to another country; I always hold that a country does what is best for its own interests; but there are certain countries in the world that could not exist without tariffs. I need not mention names, but there are countries which, if they had not tariffs, would be overrun with British and Americans in the course of three weeks, and their own traders would have no chance at all. (Laughter.) But our business, so far as we can is to prevent any countries—if they take territory we do not care—but our business is to prevent these territories putting on hostile tariffs against the trade of other nations. That is no new policy, but we must go forward determined to carry it out in its entirety. Your Chairman was good enough to refer to my book. Well, I have a book; it is so big that it takes a portmanteau to hold it; but I assure you I would not lose that book for, I will not say one of my hands, but for the whole of the rest of my luggage, or the rest of my property, because it contains all the ideas that have been given me. When I have been told a thing relative to property or taxation, or some misdemeanours on the part of Consuls, or a hundred and one other things, I have always gone with my two eyes to see if I could, and if a man has made a statement I have told him to give me the date, how, where, and when it happened. I must confess I have been told a very large number of things in which there was no truth whatever—but they have not been put in the book. (Renewed laughter.) With regard to the open door, there are, one or two remarks I would like to make. An open door is a mistake, I conceive, unless we are determined that the integrity of China is preserved as a whole. But there is a farther point; it is no use calling for the open door unless we see the room inside is in order, and I think you will agree with me that it is imperative that we should use—I do not mean to make use of the word—pressure, perhaps considerable pressure, upon China that she shall pur herself in a position of holding her integrity. If she goes on as at present she is doing there nothing to save her from being disintegrated. None of us can support China if she goes on in her present condition. She is financially unsound; she is governmentally rotten, but she can put herself in order if we provide an army and a police to meet her requirements. We, as foreign nations, ought to take care that she gets that army and it is kept in order. Many gentlemen have said to me: "Perhaps you are right there, but what she wants is to have her finances put in order?" I say, very well but how are you going to do it? You send down a commissioner to Szechuan, or any other province to put the finances in order; unless he has the security which only police can give, the mandarins will laugh at him. Take the case of Egypt. I have been told that she has at this moment, Mr. Dudgeon is good enough to speak of the conflicts of opinion that I have met, and he was very just in his remark when he said they were probably matters of detail. That is true. I must thank Mr. Dudgeon for the kind remarks he made about my secretary. I thought he was going out, poor fellow, for he was extremely ill, but he is now better. I had a telegram to-day and I hope he will be able to come home. If it had not been for my other secretary (Mr. Robin Grey), I should have been stranded. How he has done the work I do not know. He gets up at half-past five, and is never in bed before two; when he sleeps I do not know. (Laughter.) Anyhow, that book is up to date. There was a most important statement made by the Chairman of the American Association, which will please my countrymen when they hear it, regarding the Philippine Islands. I have been asked my opinion very often, but I have always declined to give an answer, because I say it is always unwise for people of one nation to say what should be done with the property of another nation, but after the most important declaration of the gentleman there I think that I shall be able to telegraph home to say how satisfactory that will be to English sentiment and opinion, and how we shall be able to continue in the newly-formed friendship and develop the latent resources of China. I hope this mission will be the dawn of peace, prosperity, and trade in China. I hope it may also be the dawn of more friendly feelings between the great European countries that are trading in China. There is no doubt that the greatest necessity of all our trading communities is peace, and I am satisfied this, that in all I have said I have striven to be courteous to all, whether I have had to speak of what other countries are doing, c. what should be done. I have made it as clear as possible that my mission is a mission of peace; a mission for developing trade, not only for ourselves, but for the trade of all nations. I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have listened to my remarks. (Loud applause, during which the speaker resumed his seat.)

After an interval,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, will you fill your glasses? We have listened with great interest to all our noble guests has said. I think we have, so far as is possible now on the eve of his departure, threshed out the commercial situation as it affects our international relations. But one thing we have not yet done, and that is to wish Lord Charles Beresford a pleasant and speedy voyage, and success to his mission. I give you the health of His Lordship.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured, and in reply,

Lord Charles Beresford said—I have to thank you very warmly for the kind way in which you have drunk my health, and also for the kind wishes which accompanied the toast. You may rely upon this, I will use every energy I possess to carry forward the views I have been bold enough to give you, which views, as I said before, are founded on what you told me, I believe they meet with your approval, and one thing I promise is that the British electorate shall know all about them. (Applause.) Soon afterwards the company separated. —N. C. D. News.

In the remarks which I have ventured to make and those which I heard, I am delighted to think there has been no question as to which country would benefit the most. Given security and sound finances, there is no country which would benefit to the same extent as China herself. Just think of what Europeans have done for China, and remember that General Gordon was really the man who kept the present dynasty on the throne. Then we have Sir Robert Hart, who has provided the only available asset that China ever had in the shape of the Customs. That has all, as you know, been allocated to pay foreign loans, and Sir Robert Hart, if he had done nothing else beyond lighting the coast of China—which I say as a seaman is as well lighted as any in Europe—deserves the lasting gratitude of all nations. (Hear, hear.) And while we are cosmopolitan we must not forget that Sir Robert Hart is an Irishman. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Talking of Irishmen I know another Irishman who has done a good deal for China, and I know, if there are banking interests represented in this room, they will be chivalrous enough to agree with me when I refer to Mr. Jackson. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Jackson has done as much for British trade as any man in this country, and as an Irishman I am proud to see him in the position that he holds, commanding the respect and esteem, not only of Chinese but of every foreigner having financial or banking interests in this country. The resolution which you have been good enough to carry to-night will be a most powerful support to me at home, because the British people are always in a state of nervousness as to what other people think, and when they see such a company as is assembled here to-night, representing the great cosmopolitan trading communities of China, it will be an enormous backing to me when I speak either in the House of Commons or on the platform. I am on my way home through Japan and America, and I have received the most flattering and most sympathetic invitations from both countries. I hope I shall be able in some way to bring home to both those countries how necessary it is that we should have some sort of commercial alliance to support the integrity of China and the open door. During my stay here I have received the most extraordinary kindness from the representatives of all countries, more particularly Germany and America. I hope that I may be able to do a little to wake them up to the necessities of the case. I believe that when I go to our kindred in America I shall receive as much sympathy as I have had in this country, and I shall do my best to show what enormous latent resources there are in this country, and how they, together with us, Germany, and Japan, could develop those latent resources and increase the large trade which America has at this moment. Mr. Dudgeon was good enough to speak of the conflicts of opinion that I have met, and he was very just in his remark when he said they were probably matters of detail. That is true. I must thank Mr. Dudgeon for the kind remarks he made about my secretary. I thought he was going out, poor fellow, for he was extremely ill, but he is now better. I had a telegram to-day and I hope he will be able to come home. If it had not been for my other secretary (Mr. Robin Grey), I should have been stranded. How he has done the work I do not know. He gets up at half-past five, and is never in bed before two; when he sleeps I do not know. (Laughter.) Anyhow, that book is up to date. There was a most important statement made by the Chairman of the American Association, which will please my countrymen when they hear it, regarding the Philippine Islands. I have been asked my opinion very often, but I have always declined to give an answer, because I say it is always unwise for people of one nation to say what should be done with the property of another nation, but after the most important declaration of the gentleman there I think that I shall be able to telegraph home to say how satisfactory that will be to English sentiment and opinion, and how we shall be able to continue in the newly-formed friendship and develop the latent resources of China. I hope this mission will be the dawn of peace, prosperity, and trade in China. I hope it may also be the dawn of more friendly feelings between the great European countries that are trading in China. There is no doubt that the greatest necessity of all our trading communities is peace, and I am satisfied this, that in all I have said I have striven to be courteous to all, whether I have had to speak of what other countries are doing, c. what should be done. I have made it as clear as possible that my mission is a mission of peace; a mission for developing trade, not only for ourselves, but for the trade of all nations. I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have listened to my remarks. (Loud applause, during which the speaker resumed his seat.)

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Notices.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS, FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
KAGOSHIMA MARU	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 19th January, at 4 P.M.
R. Nonomi	(NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA)	THURSDAY, 19th January, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU	(SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and) FRIDAY, 20th January, at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI
E. W. Haswell	MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SUNDAY, 22nd January, at Daylight.
SAGAMI MARU	BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 24th January, at 4 P.M.
J. Nagai	COLOMBO	None.
INABA MARU	SEATTLE, (WASH., U.S.A.), VIA KOREA, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.	THURSDAY, 26th January, at 4 P.M.
W. Bainbridge	THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNS	FRIDAY, 27th January, at 4 P.M.
HOSHIMA MARU	VALLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	4 P.M.
S. Tsuji	COLON	None.
KINSHU MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNS	FRIDAY, 27th January, at 4 P.M.
W. Brady	VALLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU	WITTEMBERG	FRIDAY, 27th January, at 4 P.M.
J. B. Murray	WITTEMBERG	4 P.M.

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A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899.

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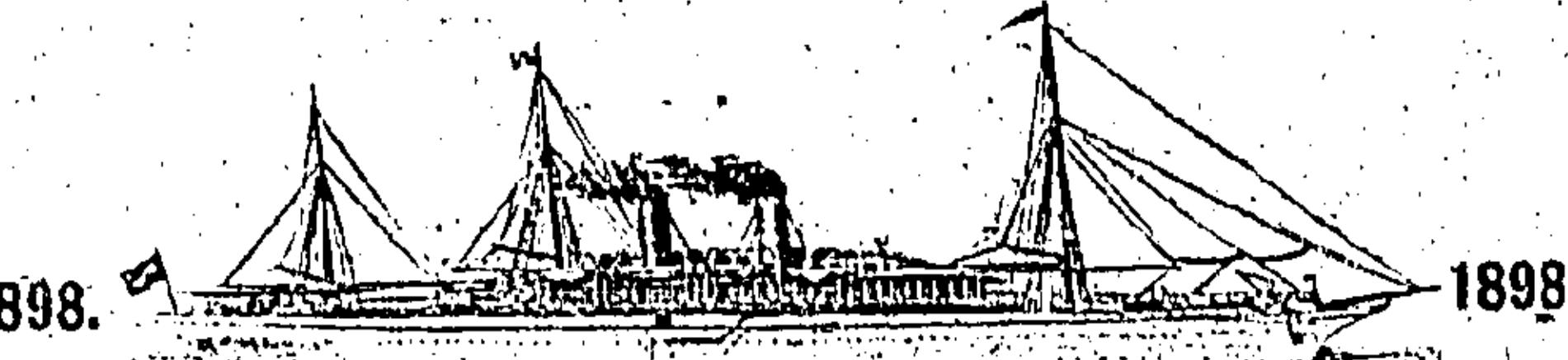
Hayashi Clock Factory.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1898.

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Mails.

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EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., 1899.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., 1899.

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1898.

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FROM VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
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Tacoma, 2,553 | A. Dixon | Feb. 25.

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Monmouthshire, 2,874 | W. Evans | Feb. 18.

Lenoir, 3,677 | Williamson | Mar. 11.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES

ASTURIA HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN, 16th Frei

Hahn (London with transhipment in HAMBURG) January.

D. RICKMERS HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN, About 6th Frei

Pape (London with transhipment in HAMBURG) February.

* SARNIA HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN, About 15th Frei

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SUEVIA HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN, About 15th Frei

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